```
In [ ]: # 1. Carga de datos
         library(FSA)
         library(psych)
         library(knitr)
         library(rcompanion)
         library(ggplot2)
         # Lectura de datos
        Data <- read.csv("C:\\Users\\user\\PycharmProjects\\RCheatSheet\\Examen1\\Datos tarea 1.csv")</pre>
         # Sumario
         summ <- Summarize(Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1. ~ Lot, data=Data, digits = 2)</pre>
         # Se calculan los ranaos
         ranges <- tapply(Data$Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1., Data$Lot, range)
         summ$range <- ranges</pre>
         # Para mostrar solo: tamaño de muestra, mínimo, máximo, rango, media, promedio y desviación estándar. summ_organized <- summ[, c("Lot", "n", "min", "max", "range", "median", "mean", "sd")]
         kable(summ_organized, align = "l", format = "markdown", row.names = FALSE, caption = "Summary")
         # 2. Histogramas iniciales
         Control <- Data$Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1.[Data$Lot == "Control"]</pre>
         exp1 <- Data$Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1.[Data$Lot == "Exp 1"]</pre>
         exp2 <- Data$Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1.[Data$Lot == "Exp 2"]
         exp3 <- Data$Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1.[Data$Lot == "Exp 3"]
         exp4 <- Data$Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1.[Data$Lot == "Exp 4"]
         exp5 <- Data$Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1.[Data$Lot == "Exp 5"]
         par(mfrow = c(3, 1))
         plotNormalHistogram(Control, main="Control", xlim = c(4, 56), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         plotNormalHistogram(exp1, main="Exp 1", xlim = c(4, 56), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         plotNormalHistogram(exp2, main="Exp 2", xlim = c(4, 56), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         par(mfrow = c(3, 1))
         plotNormalHistogram(exp3, main="Exp 3", xlim = c(4, 56), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         plotNormalHistogram(exp4, main="Exp 4", xlim = c(4, 56), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         plotNormalHistogram(exp5, main="Exp 5", xlim = c(4, 56), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         # 3. Eliminar outliers
         # TOR
         eliminate_outliers <- function(mydata) {</pre>
           quartiles <- quantile(mydata, probs=c(.25, .75), na.rm = FALSE)</pre>
           IQR <- IQR(mydata)</pre>
           Lower <- quartiles[1] - 1.5 * IQR
          Upper <- quartiles[2] + 1.5 * IQR</pre>
          clean_data <- subset(mydata, mydata > Lower & mydata < Upper)</pre>
           return (clean_data)
         }
         Control <- eliminate_outliers(Control)</pre>
         exp1 <- eliminate_outliers(exp1)</pre>
         exp2 <- eliminate_outliers(exp2)</pre>
         exp3 <- eliminate_outliers(exp3)</pre>
         exp4 <- eliminate_outliers(exp4)</pre>
         exp5 <- eliminate_outliers(exp5)</pre>
         par(mfrow = c(2, 1))
         plotNormalHistogram(Control, main="Control", xlim = c(24, 29), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         plotNormalHistogram(exp1, main="Exp 1", xlim = c(24, 29), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         par(mfrow = c(2, 1))
         plotNormalHistogram(exp2, main="Exp 2", xlim = c(24, 29), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         plotNormalHistogram(exp3, main="Exp 3", xlim = c(24, 29), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         par(mfrow = c(2, 1))
         plotNormalHistogram(exp4, main="Exp 4", xlim = c(24, 29), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         plotNormalHistogram(exp5, main="Exp 5", xlim = c(24, 29), lwd=0.5, xlab="dB")
         # 3. Histogramas de colores sobrepuestos
         par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
         p1 <- hist(Control)</pre>
         p2 <- hist(exp1)
         p3 <- hist(exp2)
```

```
plot( p1, col=rgb(0,0,1,1/4), xlim=c(24, 29), ylim=c(0, 8000), breaks = 30, xlab="dB",
         main = "Control - Exp1 - Exp2" ) # First histogram
plot( p2, col=rgb(1,0,0,1/4), breaks = 30, add=T) # Second histogram
plot( p3, col=rgb(0,1,0,1/4), breaks = 30, add=T) # Third histogram
legend("topright", c("Control", "Exp 1", "Exp 2"),
            fill = c(rgb(0,0,1,1/4),
                              rgb(1,0,0,1/4),
                              rgb(0,1,0,1/4)))
p4 <- hist(exp3)
p5 <- hist(exp4)
p6 <- hist(exp5)
plot(p1, col=rgb(0,0,1,1/4), xlim=c(24, 29), ylim=c(0, 8000), breaks = 30, xlab="dB", ylim=c(0, 8000), breaks = 30, x
              main = "Control - Exp3 - Exp4 - Exp5") # first histogram
plot( p4, col=rgb(1, 0,1,1/4), breaks = 30, add=T)
plot(p5, col=rgb(1,1,0,1/4), breaks = 30, add=T)
plot( p6, col=rgb(0,0,0,1/4), breaks = 30, add=T)
legend("topright", c("Control", "Exp 3", "Exp 4", "Exp 5"),
              fill = c(rgb(0,0,1,1/4),
                                 rgb(1, 0, 1, 1/4),
                                 rgb(1,1,0,1/4),
                                 rgb(0,0,0,1/4)))
# 4. Gráfico de cajas y bigotes
# Para eliminar outliers "outline = 0".
boxplot(Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1. \sim Lot, data = Data, ylim = c(24, 30), ylab="Stopband (dB)")
# ----- PLAYGROUND -----
# Promedios e intervalos de confianza
# Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1. ~ Lot ||| data=Data,
Sum <- groupwiseMean(Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1. ~ Lot, data = Data, conf = 0.95, digits = 3, traditional = FA
# Gráficos de promedios e intervalos de confianza
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(Sum,
              aes(x = Lot, y = Mean)) +
              geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = Percentile.lower,
                                                   ymax = Percentile.upper),
                                                   width = 0.05, size = 0.5) +
                                         geom_point(shape = 15,
                                                                size = 4) +
                                         theme_bw() +
                                         theme(axis.title = element_text(face = "bold")) +
                                         ylab("Tiempo promedio, s")
model <- lm(Stpbnd.2400.2482..S21..1. ~ Lot, data = Data)
summary(model)
X <- residuals(model)</pre>
library(rcompanion)
plotNormalHistogram(X)
plot(fitted(model), residuals(model))
plot(model)
library(car)
Anova(model, type = "II")
library(multcompView)
library(lsmeans)
marginal <- lsmeans(model, ~ Lot)</pre>
pairs(marginal, adjust="tukey", alpha = 0.001)
```

```
library(multcomp)
CLD <- cld(marginal, alpha=0.001, Letters = letters, adjust = "tukey")
CLD

## FSA v0.9.4. See citation('FSA') if used in publication.

## Run fishR() for related website and fishR('IFAR') for related book.

Attaching package: 'psych'

The following object is masked from 'package:FSA':
    headtail

Warning message:
"package 'knitr' was built under R version 4.2.3"

Attaching package: 'rcompanion'

The following object is masked from 'package:psych':
    phi

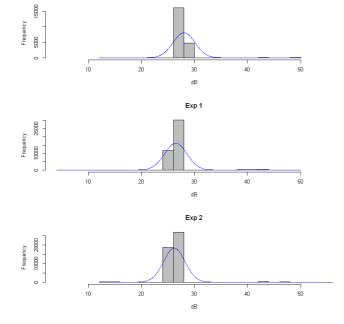
Attaching package: 'ggplot2'

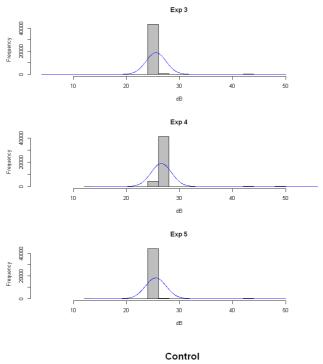
The following objects are masked from 'package:psych':
    ***, alpha
```

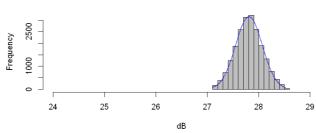
Table: Summary

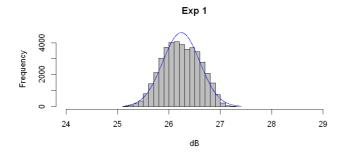
Lot	n	min	max	range	median	mean	sd	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Control	21039	12.93	49.57	12.932, 49.570	27.81	28.02	2.08	
Exp 1	42479	4.26	49.31	4.258, 49.307	26.24	26.46	2.09	
Exp 2	46350	12.64	54.79	12.644, 54.794	26.06	26.19	2.02	
Exp 3	44311	4.32	49.69	4.315, 49.690	25.40	25.57	1.88	
Exp 4	45805	13.49	55.90	13.495, 55.897	26.46	26.57	1.93	
lExp 5	44700	13.27	149.98	13.269, 49.982	25.33	25.52	1.95	ı

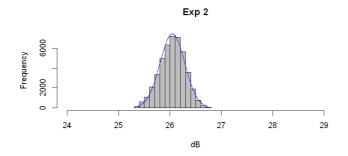
Control

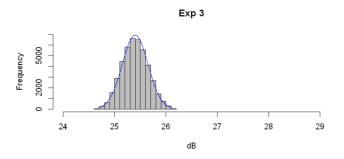


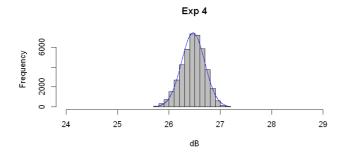


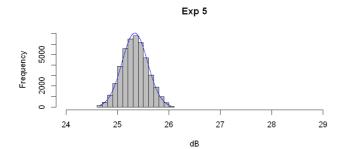




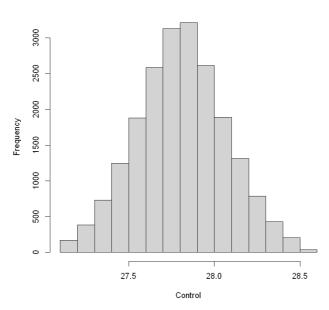




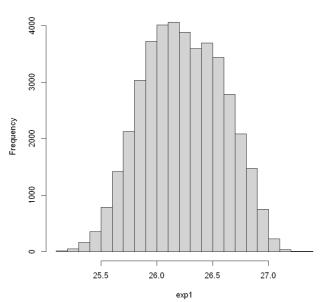




Histogram of Control







```
Warning message in plot.window(xlim, ylim, "", ...):

""breaks" is not a graphical parameter"

Warning message in title(main = main, sub = sub, xlab = xlab, ylab = ylab, ...):

""breaks" is not a graphical parameter"

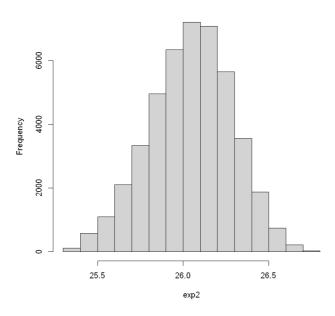
Warning message in axis(1, ...):

""breaks" is not a graphical parameter"

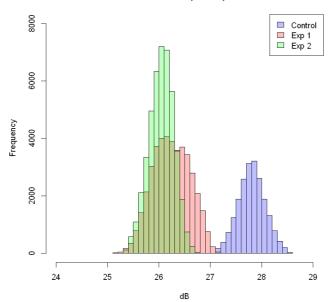
Warning message in axis(2, at = yt, ...):

""breaks" is not a graphical parameter"
```

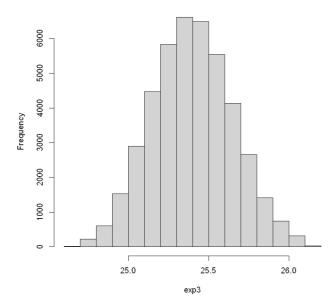
Histogram of exp2



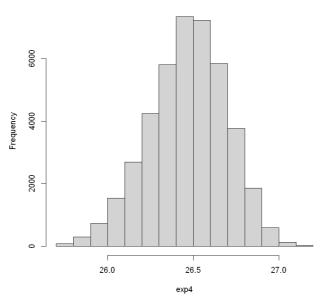
Control - Exp1 - Exp2



Histogram of exp3



Histogram of exp4



```
Warning message in plot.window(xlim, ylim, "", ...):

""breaks" is not a graphical parameter"

Warning message in title(main = main, sub = sub, xlab = xlab, ylab = ylab, ...):

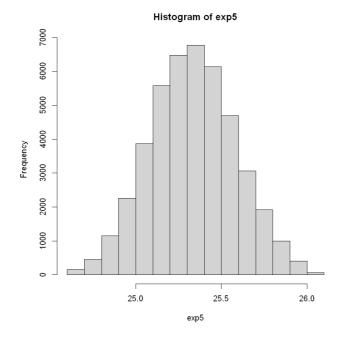
""breaks" is not a graphical parameter"

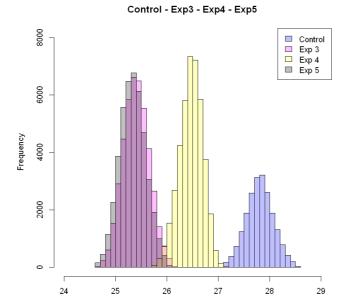
Warning message in axis(1, ...):

""breaks" is not a graphical parameter"

Warning message in axis(2, at = yt, ...):

""breaks" is not a graphical parameter"
```





dB

In []: